

element in independent claim 1 or 21, and hence it is believed that the Examiner's rejection thereof and of claim 22 which is dependent from claim 21 is not justified and hence should be reversed. The Examiner's assertion that Salera discloses semi-circular kinked portions at 22b and 23b is respectfully traversed because what Salera shows at 22b and 23b are "junctions" for joining to leads 110 and 111 (column 3, lines 29-30) and they are not even semi-circular especially since what is described as being semi-circular cannot be of the shape of a three-quarter circle any more than a quarter circle. Salera's junctions are merely curled end portions.

For expediting the prosecution, however, applicant added a new set of claims wherein each of the kinked portions of claims 1 and 22 is further described as being sandwiched between two mutually colinearly extending portions. This additional limitation is clearly supported by Fig. 3. In order to further support this limitation, a portion of the specification has also been amended herein to clearly state that each of the kinked portions is between two mutually colinearly extending portions. Because of the support from Fig. 3, this clearly does not give rise to any problem of introduction of new matter. This additional limitation is clearly not included in Salera and hence it is believed that the Examiner will find these new claims not being anticipated by Salera.

Claims 1, 8, 21-22 and 25 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 over Hofsass or Nakamura in view of Kaneko, Saito or Stross. The Examiner correctly admitted that neither Hofsass nor Nakamura disclosed a kink part and brought in Kaneko and other secondary references but these secondary references merely show bent wires and do not disclose any semi-circular kinked part near an end portion. Kaneko's bent parts 8 are at most a quarter circle. A quarter circle is not semi-circular. Fig. 4 of Saito shows wires which are not even bent so as to have a uniform curvature and hence cannot be said to be a part of a circle. Stross' so-called kink 33 is clearly not intended to be semi-circular because if it were semi-circular the portions on both ends would be parallel to each other. Moreover, Stross' so-called kink is not proximal to any end portion of the wire and hence cannot serve the purpose of the kinked portion of the present invention.

Thus, these five references cannot predicate the rejection by the Examiner, no matter how they are combined.

Claims 6 and 23-24 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 over any of these references cited above and further in view of Clem. Claim 6 is an dependent claim inheriting all of the limitations in the claims from which it depends, while Clem was evidently cited merely for disclosing certain materials, not for disclosing any kind of a kink. Thus, as long as claim 1 is allowable, claim 6 will be equally allowable, in spite of Clem.

It is therefore believed that the instant Amendment is responsive to the Office Action and hence that the Examiner will withdraw the earlier rejection and find the newly introduced claims equally allowable. Such action at an early date is earnestly solicited.

Attached hereto is a marked-up version of the changes made to the specification by the current amendment. The attached page is captioned "Version with markings to show changes made."

Respectfully submitted,



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## VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

### IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Paragraph starting at line 9 of page 7 has been amended as follows:

If the lead lines 15 and 16 are simply inserted into throughholes (not shown) through the printed circuit board 105 in a direction more or less perpendicular to its surface and the CPU 2 with the DC fan 3 is lowered from above after the temperature sensor 11 is fastened to the circuit board 5 (say, by soldering), the lead lines 15 and 16 may fail to bend in the desired direction or be crushed by the vertical downward force. According to a preferred variation to the first embodiment of the invention, as shown generally at 11' in Fig. 3, kinked parts 15a and 16a are provided respectively to the lead lines 15 and 16 where the lead lines 15a and 16a are bent in the same direction in a nearly semi-circular arcuate form, each of the kinked parts 15a and 16a being sandwiched between two mutually colinearly extending portions. The second outer cover 17b according to this embodiment is made somewhat shorter so as not to cover the kinked parts 15a and 16a for the convenience in the operations for mounting the sensor 11' to the printed circuit board 5 by inserting the lead lines 15 and 16 into throughholes 5a provided through the circuit board 5 and soldering them thereto. In other words, the sensor 11' is identical to the sensor 11 described above with reference to Fig. 1.